

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There has been a case of cholera at Fall River, Mass.

The number of new laws added to the federal statute book during the extra session just closed was fifty nine.

The wheat harvest in Maryland is almost completed, and the reports in regard to the yield and quality are generally satisfactory.

Under a new ruling a large quantity of first class mail matter will hereafter be passed through the mails at a reduced class rate.

The President left the Capital to-day for Fort Monroe, and upon his return to Washington will take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home.

The average daily death rate for New York City last year was about 75. On Friday last 85 persons died, and for the twenty four hours ending Sunday morning the number of deaths was 142.

One important feature of the army bill, as finally passed by Congress and signed by the President, was the insertion of a clause allowing railroad companies to do general telegraph business over their respective lines.

Mr. Justice Meller, who lately retired from the English bench, strongly objected, of late years, to mistresses being by lawyers. He was quite deaf, and heard as much with his eyes as ears, and they interfered with his understanding what was said.

At a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad directors, at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, the earnings of the road being shown to be larger than had been anticipated, a resolution to declare a two and a half per cent. dividend for the six months ending July 1 was adopted.

The Louisiana constitutional convention yesterday adopted articles authorizing the General Assembly to grant lottery charters or privileges, each charter to pay \$40,000 per annum into the State treasury; all charters to cease January 1, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in that State.

John Turner was shot and instantly killed on Sunday last by a man named John W. Mulliken, both being well to do farmers in Pendleton county, W. Va. It seems that an old feud had existed, growing out of some trouble which had occurred while Turner was a tenant on a farm of Mulliken's.

It is now said by some of the radical papers that some 3,679 Revised Statutes, prohibiting the insurance of liabilities in advance of appropriations, does not apply to federal marshals who will probably go on with their duties. Z. Chandler has, it is said, offered \$100,000 toward their support.

The New Orleans Times, the organ of the Gov. Nicholls' democracy in Louisiana, is outspoken in opposition to the nomination of Governor Tilden, ex-Gov. Hendricks for the next presidency. Mr. Nicholls, however, the Times intimates, would be completely or, at any rate, it says, he comes nearer the mark than any other public man that has yet been mentioned.

In clearing away the ruins of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, which has been lying unimproved since the burning in 1877, the remains of a human being were found. It is thought that many other remains will be discovered in the removal of the debris. In the past few days considerable quantities of silverware and jewelry have been found, also gold watches and trunks of clothing.

It is reported at New Castle, Delaware, that the promoters of the Baldwin Locomotive Works are seriously contemplating the removal of their extensive establishment from Philadelphia to New Castle, if a suitable location can be obtained. The recent loss of the Delaware Legislature's meeting in Philadelphia from taxation for ten years has much to do with the contemplated removal.

Thomas W. Knox writes from the Johns Club, New York, to Postmaster General Key that he has received back two letters mailed by him on the 12th of March to go around the world in opposite directions. The eastward letter made the circuit in 89 days, including a four days' detention at Yokohama, and the other circumnavigated the globe in 110 days, 13 of which were consumed by a detention at Yokohama, which would have been avoided by an arrival at that port two days sooner.

On Monday evening a terrific storm of wind of short duration, at Bismarck, D. T., uprooted houses, tore up trees and wrecked the steamer Montana, the largest and finest boat on the Missouri river. Two men in a skiff coming over from Montana are reported drowned. The roof of the machine shops at the landing was blown off. Several freight cars were stove in by the wreck. The water pumps at the river for supplying the city with water were blown away. The damage at the landing and in the city will amount to fully \$50,000.

California Democrats.

SACRAMENTO, July 2.—On the resubmission of the Democratic Convention this evening a resolution was offered that with the exception of Governor and Judiciary, no candidates of any other State Convention be endorsed. This created a long and heated discussion during which the fact was developed that the delegates from San Francisco and Sacramento had been holding a conference with the managers of the "Honorable Bill" with a view of procuring the endorsement of the "Honorable Bill" ticket on which are many republicans. It was strongly argued by the friends of the fusion that on account of desertions from the Democratic ranks the only possible chance for success lay in a coalition.

The opponents of the proposed endorsement denounced it as an attempt to sell out the party to the "Honorable Bill." Pending the roll call a telegram from Mr. Glenn, accepting the nomination for Governor was read. The roll call resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 198 to 145. Cheers and confusion followed.

Mr. Sullivan, of San Francisco, objected to putting up Democrats to be sacrificed and moved an adjournment sine die amid a babel of cries.

Another delegate charged Mr. Fowler, of Tulare, a delegate on the floor with saying that he would vote and work for the Republican candidates, and accused him of selling out to the railroads.

The uproar then doubled, and Mr. Fowler attempted to reach his seat but was seized by Governor Irwin and others. For a few moments a general row was imminent. Order was finally restored.

A motion to adjourn was voted down and the convention proceeded to nominate a Lieutenant Governor. J. D. Lynch, of Los Angeles, Theo. Fowler, of Tulare, and Levi Chase of San Diego were proposed. The latter was nominated on the first ballot. Another motion to adjourn was lost.

For Secretary of State, W. J. Tionier, of Trinity, was nominated by acclamation. Thos. Beck, the present incumbent, declining a re-nomination.

Verdict.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—The coroner's jury in the case of Dick Osborne, who died on Monday night of a wound in the head after an assault on him by John Hartley, his employer's son, to-day found a verdict declaring that Osborne came to his death from wounds inflicted by a blunt instrument in the hands of John Hartley. Hartley has not yet been apprehended.

Crushed to Death.

SACRAMENTO, Pa., July 3.—John Humphreys, foreman of Connell & Co's. mine, near Scranton, was crushed to death yesterday between his engine and tender.

The Weather.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Reports from various cities in the West say the weather is very hot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1879.

A straggling member of Congress is occasionally flitting about the city, but the last of them are hurrying off as rapidly as possible. Senator Bayard left this morning. He will start for Europe at an early date, accompanied by his wife, whose health is failing.

A great deal of surprise is experienced at the Treasury Department at the class of people who are sending the 4 per cent. certificates there for investment in 4 per cent. bonds. It had been supposed that the vast majority of the holders of such certificates were banks, brokers and other moneyed institutions, but the investments so far show just the reverse, and that a fair proportion of them are held by individuals, and "poor people" at that.

The republican campaign committee are laying a heavy load upon the clerks in the two departments here. Last Friday, pay day, they were ready with their books, and the names of the few who failed to contribute for the Ohio and Maine fund were set down for subsequent attention. At one of the offices in the Treasury Department upwards of seven hundred dollars were raised.

Among the arrivals here to-day were Gen. W. H. L. Lee, wife and child, who came into the city from their home in Fairfax county, in a stylish looker, but without a substantial wagon, driven by one of their old family colored servants. Postmaster Lewis McKeezie was also here. He was trying to secure the reinstatement of Miss Mosby in the clerkship in the patent office from which she was deposed two or three months ago. The other one of Col. Mosby's sisters was a civil government appointment has been allowed to retain her position.

Mr. George W. Harrison, formerly of Alexandria, has disposed of his household and kitchen furniture and all his other personal property here preparatory to removing to Michigan, where he is to engage extensively in the mining business.

The newspaper reports sent off last night about the extreme hardness of Mr. Frank Hurd, the brilliant hard money Ohio democratic congressman, were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Hurd was a bit more rigid, but no ricker, and in no different way than thousands of other men have been, and will be again, before they die.

Mr. Nat. B. Hayes, formerly Superintendent of the Washington & Ohio Railroad, is said to be his life almost despaired of.

One of the quartette of children—the boy—that were brought here a week or two ago, and that have been on exhibition, died last night.

W. H. Colton, the man arrested for an attempt to entrap the two little daughters of his neighbor, Mrs. Little, at the Navy Yard, aged four and five years, and giving them a bath some distance, was examined this morning at the police court and bailed for his further appearance.

The Zulu War.

LONDON, July 3.—A telegram from Lord Chelmsford's headquarters, dated on the 6th of June, published in the second edition of the Daily News, this afternoon, gives a connected narrative of the peace negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu king. Lord Chelmsford admitted that the two enemies captured at Isandahla were surrounded within a week and certain hostages sent into the British lines as evidence of King Cetshwayo's sincerity, he went further an armistice pending the arrival of terms of peace for which he had telegraphed to England three weeks ago. Lord Chelmsford, at the request of the public, mentions, namely: The agreement of Sir Bartle Pritchard's ultimatum of unconditional surrender; indemnity to England for the cost of the war and the return of the spoils taken at Isandahla. If Cetshwayo is unable to comply with the last named condition the British must themselves recover the spoils from the individual holders. The messengers were warned to be prepared for the probability of the final ceremony of the conclusion of peace at Umundli.

A dispatch from Cape Town dated June 10th says: Strong hopes are entertained of the success of the peace negotiations. The British forces are disgusted and disheartened with the war.

VIRGINIANS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—It is a curious fact that you may visit almost any industrial or commercial centre outside of Virginia, and you will find Virginians taking the lead in vigorous and prosperous enterprises, and exhibiting a path and activity that is hardly equaled by citizens from any other of the States. They may be found directing vast mining interests in Pennsylvania, developing the mineral wealth of the West, originating and building valuable lines of railroad in the West and South, managing successful ventures on Wall street, and making the commerce of Baltimore pulsate with a life that is almost marvelous. They are heard from in nearly every successful undertaking in the West and South, and yet on the soil of their own Commonwealth surrounded by a field for manufactures, commerce, and mineral development, needing not one half the effort, study or capital necessary elsewhere, they are a lethargic quaker who refuses to entertain the splendid opportunities immediately around him, and is never satisfied until journeying towards some new home where his capillary senses are aces to assert itself. —Warrenton Solid South.

MURDER OF TEXAS CONVICTS.—A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says:

"The great sensation in this State is the reported wholesale murder and slaughter of convicts hired out to Wood county. Gov. Roberts sent the Senate a message yesterday setting forth that he had information, unofficial, but of a character to command attention, that the said murders had been committed, and urging a committee to investigate. Senator Duran, of Longview, said he had credible information of the murder of 23 convicts by their guards in Wood county, and of their horrible and barbarous treatment. Mr. Burnett said he heard one was killed a few days ago, and that one of the guards who committed the murder when arrested laughed heartily and said it was his twenty-seventh, and that he would not be punished. The details are horrible. Some were strangled to death, and all the 23 murders occurred within two months past. In the case of the guard mentioned above, the lessees telegraphed they would go his bail, which was refused."

COMMUNICATED.

OAK GROVE, VA., June 29.—Being myself a regular and interested reader of the Gazette, I was surprised during the perusal of a recent number of that excellent paper to see an article in regard to the "match game of base ball" between the Potomac and Old Dominion, the writer giving the score as 19 to 20; and in the next number came a reply, couched in contradictory terms and charging writer No. 1 with open prevarication. Being a disinterested party, and having been a spectator of the game, I come forth as an impartialist, stating that both parties are wrong in and as to the Potomac score; it being 14 to 17; lessional player, I must say that they were doing well at that point, and having the pleasure of his acquaintance, I will state that he is a second hand on south (whose tongue was more fully developed than his brain).

Heaping this may have the effect of reconciling the two parties and that I shall see it in my next paper, I remain

"SHARP-SHOOTER."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Wm. McAdoo, aged 88, a veteran of 1812, died near Okego, Fauquier county, a few days ago.

The health of Hon. Geo. C. Cabell has considerably improved since he returned home from Washington.

Francis T. Anderson has been elected rector of Washington and Lee University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Alfred Lybarger.

The Secretary of the Southern Historical Society has received a large collection of photographs of battle scenes and pictures of incidents of the late war, from the War Department at Washington.

The Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia held its final celebration last night. The debate's medal was presented to P. A. Bruce, of Virginia. The orator's medal was presented to Wyndham R. Meredith, of Richmond.

Joseph Bradley, a sailor on board the schooner Mary and Francis, when just above City Point, yesterday, fell from the rigging at the mast head, to the deck below, breaking both arms and legs and fracturing his skull. He died within an hour, after suffering intensely.

In case the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company fail to deposit the half a million dollars in United States Government bonds, as required by law authorizing the sale of the James River Canal to that company, there is a supplementary act which authorizes the canal company to sell its property to any other purchaser on the same conditions agreed upon by the railroad company.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

The June meeting was held on Saturday last at the house of Norman Gibbs, President. Gilligheim in the chair, and N. W. Pierson secretary.

The first question asked was—is it advisable to work corn ground when it is as dry as it is at the present time? Each member present gave his opinion on the subject. The general expression appeared to be in favor of continuing the working of corn ground that was in workable condition. If the ground was too hard, it was still to be worked by breaking it up, when in such a dry state. Valentine Baker said, that when he had his ground at night he found more moisture there in the morning than when it was not hoed.

H. H. Troth brought a bunch of stalks and heads of "Mold's wheat," an English variety, sent last fall by the Agricultural Department of Washington, to be tested in this section. The straw was unusually stiff and strong heads, long and well filled with plump wheat, some round and some long; it requires very rich ground and a long season; it is very remarkable with. It was thought advisable to try it again this fall.

C. L. J. asked if any one could tell the cause of the rotting of the seed of late potatoes, planted in well filled ground soon after the rain which fell about the middle of the month. The seed potatoes were sound, cut and sprinkled with wood ashes, planted and covered in the usual way, when nearly rotted. John Hunter said that some of the potatoes he planted were treated in the same way, and rotted; others were cut and sprinkled with plaster, and came up and grew. This answered the question. A host of remembering; never pinkish fresh wood ashes on fresh cut potatoes.

Another question was asked, should a farmer stop cutting grass, and thresh his wheat out? This brought out an expression of opinion on the right time to cut grass. An almost unanimous expression was in favor of cutting clover when about one half of the blossoms were turned brown, and in cutting timothy grass when the heads were in full bloom, the grass of the hay being very much greater when made at such stages of growth than cut later when the stalk becomes woody and the seed extruding the leaves which should be dried in the hay. Cut hay when it is ready, if weather permits, at the grain wait.

A long discussion was held on the comparative value of the modern reapers and the grain cradles in cutting wheat and oats, some contending that it was more profitable to employ men to cut by the scythe with the old cradle than to buy the modern reaper and run the risk of breakage, extra help &c. A difference of opinion also prevailed in regard to the best reaper now in use, each one contending for his own. It has been some time since I was the one he had been using, and he was a great thought by some that there had better be a trial of the different reapers in some field to test them together and note the result. The coming one harvest will afford such an opportunity.

The next meeting of the club will be held at William Hunter's, on July 26th.

Critics appointed were B. F. Roberts, Valentine Baker and Charles Ballenger.

VICTOR HUGO IN PARIS.—Victor Hugo lives now in Rue de Clichy, No. 21, in a modest hotel, near the house in which he passed his boyhood. He seldom pays any visits, but his friends and acquaintances are always welcome to him in the evening. They are generally received in a large parlor, decorated with yellow and red tapestry. On a pedestal in the centre of the room rises a master piece of Japanese art, an elephant rising its threatening proboscis and carrying a war turret on its back. A Venetian lustre hangs over it, the arms of which of variously colored lists twined into spirals, are decorated with bright delicate flowers.

A huge cabinet, inlaid with pure tin, stands by the fire place, its design had been executed, representing some fabulous scenes of the Roman de Renart. An admirable clock—Louis XV.—representing Time, stands on the mantel piece, to the right of which is situated a green velvet sofa, the poet's ordinary and favorite seat. There he passes his evenings, attired in his daily working suit, chatting with his visitors as though they were all his comrades. When a lady is announced, he rises and goes gallantly, but unintentionally, to meet her, kissing her hand, and comes her with a charming phrase, escorts her to a seat, informs her in a few words of the topic on which the conversation turns, and then the latter is generally resumed.

About 11 a little lunch is served in the dining-room, to which the company adjourns. Victor Hugo often escorts thither several ladies in his carriage, and he is never without an attendant and a little after 12, when Victor Hugo sees his visitors as far as the vestibule, and occasionally helps the ladies to their cloaks. These informal receptions are attended by the most illustrious men in Paris. I have there met Thiers, Gambetta, Emile Augier, Renan, Daudet, Arsene Houssaye, Dumas, Boulangier, Leterrier and scores of celebrities as I have seen nowhere gathered. All these people hail their host "Mister." —N. Y. Times.

DRAWING THE COLORED LINE.—Several colored men have complained to us about the formation of a society in this city, whose membership is to be composed of mulattoes exclusively. No black man need apply. They also charge that the black children are ostracized and often refused admittance into society by mulatto children under instructions from their parents. The Rev. Mr. Thomas last Sunday night made mention of the matter as the striking point for evil and a division among the colored race of this city. About five years ago the subject of the colored people and their rights was discussed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas and a few others, and they would meet, quarrel and fight in the streets. —Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.

Representatives of four of the five truck lines from St. Louis to the East and two Western Roads met at St. Louis yesterday and resolved to lower passenger rates from Kansas City to New York at \$4.00.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Panama has changed presidents, and the South American war progresses slowly.

Fifty men were killed by a military explosion in the High Blantyre pit, near Glasgow, at 6 o'clock this morning.

The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Pope concerning religious differences between Germany and the Vatican are proceeding rapidly.

Another revolution has occurred in Port au Prince, Hayti. A dispatch says that the populace fired upon the Senate. The Senators fled. Many were shot. The fighting continues.

The trials of forty-five nihilists at Olesha have been concluded. Six have been sentenced to terms of from two to three years' imprisonment, and the rest were acquitted.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has embarked at Brindisi on board a Russian corvette for Constantinople by the way of the Pinaus. At Constantinople he will receive the honor of investiture and be presented to the Sultan.

Execution.

LEBANON, PA., July 1.—Nimrod Spatterhuber, convicted of murdering John Irwin, in a prison in this city on the night of Dec. 10th, 1878, was hanged here this morning.

The prisoner has been in good health and often heartily during his confinement. Several times during the past week he had been ready to die, but he never intended to kill Irwin. He slept well last night, and arose at an early hour this morning. Father Kahlman at 10:30 entered the cell and prayed with the prisoner until 10:35, when the sheriff and deputies came into the cell and informed Spatterhuber to prepare for the gallows. The priest and Spatterhuber at once arose. The prisoner asked for a glass of water, which was given him. He trembled slightly and tears filled his eyes, but they were dried back by clear determination, and he then walked steadily to the gallows, carrying a crucifix. The ceremony on the gallows lasted about ten minutes. Spatterhuber knelt most of the time. The sheriff then placed the rope about his neck, and a number of officials and his counsel bade the prisoner good bye. His grasp was weak and his voice not above a whisper. All then left the scaffold except the sheriff who, at 10:45 loosed the knot of the trap. The fall was a very short one, and after having three seconds the body nervously twitched, but there was an absence of all spasmodic movement. Life was pronounced extinct after hanging 15 minutes, and after hanging 25 minutes the body was taken down and handed over to the undertaker. The body was placed in a coffin and carried to the basement of the Catholic church, from where the funeral will take place tomorrow. Spatterhuber's neck was not broken.

A Zulu in London.—There is a pleasant report for Chinese in a place which I visited last week. This was the Home for Asiatic Seamen. Among the myriads of Hindus, Mohammeds, Ibn Achbars, Mullis, Kudrat Ullah, Wing-Kings, Wans and Ahls on the books, I observed doctors, waiters, magicians, cooks, teachers and others. Thinking that magicians must be strange folk to board, I inquired as to them and was told that two who had been there were snake charmers, and that they had a nice little job of work provided for them, having been employed to draw the teeth of the cobra and other "poisoning serpents" in the Zoological Gardens.

Apropos of the "Zoo" if I proposed to take into myself a man of color for a winter I should secure the Zulu whom I found spreading and cleaning the dining tables. He is a fine looking young fellow of twenty, with a frank, pleasant face, full of character, and with a remarkably fair skin. Thinking that magicians must be strange folk to board, I inquired as to them and was told that two who had been there were snake charmers, and that they had a nice little job of work provided for them, having been employed to draw the teeth of the cobra and other "poisoning serpents" in the Zoological Gardens.

The clock is a sound occasionally resembling the tick of a banjo string, well down in the throat, but more frequently the noise uttered to encourage a horse, and it is introduced in a startling manner into the middle of the solidest and best built words, where no one would imagine there was a hole for it to hide. The Zulu had holes in his ears—I mean artificial perforations—through which a finger might be passed. Whether these had anything to do with the clock's tick I know not. When he was young his father had fled from Cetewayo—pronounced Kitch-chick—enough—and taken refuge among the English. The English then rescued him, and he had holes in his ears—I mean artificial perforations—through which a finger might be passed. Whether these had anything to do with the clock's tick I know not. When he was young his father had fled from Cetewayo—pronounced Kitch-chick—enough—and taken refuge among the English. 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